- (19) Japan Patent Office (JP)
- (12) Publication of Patent Application (A)
- (11) Publication Number of Patent Application: JP-A-58-100235
- (51) Int.Cl.3 Identification Number

G 11 B 7/00

G 06 K 7/10

Intraoffice Reference Number

7247-5D

6419-5B

(43) Date of Publication of Application: June 14, 1983

Number of Invention: 2

Request for Examination: not made

- (4 pages in total)
- (54) Information recording disc and a character recording method for the same
- (21) Patent Application: Sho-56-199697
- (22) Application Date: December 11, 1981
- (72) Inventor: Matsumi Tanaka

c/o Victor Co. of Japan, Ltd.

3-12 Moriya-machi Kanagawa-ku Yokohama

(72) Inventor: Kazuhiro Kikuchi

c/o Victor Co. of Japan, Ltd.

3-12 Moriya-machi Kanagawa-ku Yokohama

(71) Applicant: VICTOR COMPANY OF JAPAN, LTD.

3-12 Moriya-machi Kanagawa-ku Yokohama

(74) Agent: Patent Attorney, Tadahiko Ito Specification

1. Title of the Invention

2. Claim

- (1) An information recording disc characterized by that, on the surface of a photosensitive disc, characters, symbols, etc. are recorded by exposure.
- (2) A character recording method for an information recording disc characterized by that a light beam is modulated by the data obtained by matrixing characters, symbols, etc. to be recorded, and exposing

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an information recording disc and a character recording method for the disc, and has an object of providing an information recording disc and a character recording method for the disc that can achieve high character quality and is capable of recording in a short period of time.

Generally speaking, in videodiscs or digital audio discs, between the information signal recording region and the label region, the disc number, characters, symbols, etc. are recorded. And a person handling the disc can identify the content recorded in the disc by visually recognizing the number, symbols, etc. Conventionally, such numbers, symbols, etc. were recorded by

manual writing or stamping with an engrave mark after a metal replica has been obtained by developing a glass master disc in which information signals are recorded. The process has suffered from drawbacks such as poor character quality, difficulty in seeing the disc content over a number of operational steps, need of extremely careful handling, dust adhesion, vulnerability to damages, and the necessity of a prolonged period for recording, etc.

The present invention has eliminated the above-cited drawbacks, and will be described below with reference to one practical example together with the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram for explaining one practical example of the character recording method for an information recording disc according to the present invention. In the figure, 1 is a glass master disc on which a photosensitive material has been coated (referred to as 'aphotosensitive disc' hereinafter), and the master disc is rotated at a constant speed by a rotating unit 2. After the exposure level of a laser beam emitted from a laser generator 4 is controlled by means of a optical modulator 5, the beam is irradiated on the surface of the photosensitive disc 1 whereby the disc is photo-sensitized. 10 is a character generator, which is configured to take out data of characters, symbols, etc. needed for recording in the subdivided form of, for example, a 7 lines x 5 rows matrix by the control signals from a controlling computer system (hereinafter referred to as

MPU).

Now, the case is described where character 'A' is recorded in the region lying between the information signal recording region la and the label region lb in the photosensitive disc l. When a keyboard 12 is operated, the control signal corresponding to character 'A' is fed from MPU 11 to the character generator 10, from which, for example, 8 bits parallel data are taken out.

On the other hand, from a rotation synchronizing pulse generator 17, rotation synchronizing pulses a1, a2, - - - are generated as shown in Fig. 3(A) for each rotation of the photosensitive disc 1. At the frequency divider 18, the number of pulses a is counted, while from the line address generator 19 a line selection address signal is taken out for each rotation of the photosensitive disc 1 to be fed to the character generator 10. By the line section address signal, for example, for the first line (the first rotation) from the line address generator 19, dot data (parallel 8 bits) for the first character line is taken out from the character generator 10. Further, separately, the clock pulse c shown in Fig. 3(c) from the clock generator 13 is divided by the frequency divider 14 to form a signal d shown in Fig. 3(d), and fed to the frequency divider 15 and the parallel/series conversion shift register 9 (referred to as shift register hereinafter). The data for the first line taken out from the character generator 10 are converted to serial form

by the shift register 9, and signals e_{11} and e_{15} (Fig. 3(E)) corresponding to regions m_1n_1 and m_1n_5 in the first line obtained by subdividing character 'A' into a matrix of m 7 lines x n 5 rows.

From the signal generator 8, signals that have been made burst-formed, for example, by gating high-frequency signals with signals e_{11} and e_{15} from the shift register 9 are taken out. The beam from the laser generator 4 is light-modulated at the light modulator 5 by the signal from the signal generator 8, and irradiated onto the surface of the photosensitive disc 1 via the condenser lens 6. With such a mechanism, the positions corresponding to the first line (first rotation) of the surface of the photosensitive disc 1 are exposed to the laser beam whereby regions m_1n_1 and m_1n_5 are recorded as shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

When the recording of the first line of character 'A' finishes, a signal is taken out from the frequency divider 15 that counts the pulse d from the divider 14, and converted to a resetting pulse b as shown in Fig. 3(B) by means of a character resetting pulse generator 16 to refresh the control character content in MPU 11. Thus, the first line of the character to be recorded at the side of 'A' (In this example, further explanation is omitted.) is recorded in the same manner.

Once the first line of the character to be recording in the region 1c of the photosensitive disc 1 is recorded during the first rotation in such a manner, the photosensitive disc 1 is transported to the right side in Fig. 1 relative to the beam spot by the transport unit 3 and simultaneously rotation synchronizing pulse a_2 fro the second rotation is taken out from the rotation synchronizing pulse generator 17. The line selection address signal for the second line (second rotation) is taken out from the line address generator 19 whereby the dot pattern for the second line of character 'A' is taken out from the character generator 10. Just as in the aforementioned case, signals e_{21} and e_{25} corresponding to regions m_2n_1 and m_2n_5 shown in Fig. 4 are taken out from the shift register 9, and regions m_2n_1 and m_2n_5 are recorded at the positions corresponding to the second line (second rotation) of the photosensitive disc 1 (i.e., at the inner side relative to the position of the first line).

Then, in a similar manner, the line address data of the character generator 10 are refreshed by the line selection address signal for each rotation, and, at the third rotation, signals e_{31} to e_{35} corresponding to the regions m_3n_1 , m_3n_2 , m_3n_3 , m_3n_4 , and m_3n_5 (Fig. 5(B)), at the fourth rotation, signals e_{41} and e_{45} corresponding to regions m_4n_1 and m_4n_5 (Fig. 5(C)), at the fifth rotation, signals e_{51} and e_{55} corresponding to regions m_5n_1 and m_5n_5 (Fig. 5(D)), at the sixth rotation, signals e_{62} and e_{64} corresponding to regions m_6n_2 and m_6n_4 (Fig. 5(E)), and at the seventh rotation, signal e_{75} corresponding to region m_7n_3 (Fig. 5(F)) are taken out, respectively. As a result, after seven rotations, character 'A' as shown in Figs. 2 and 4 is recorded.

The size of the character is, for example, roughly of 2 to 3 $\,$ mm square.

During the recording operation, the system is constructed so that the rotation synchronizing pulse a from the rotation synchronizing pulse generator 17 is fed to the clock generator 13 to synchronize with the clock pulse c, line selection address signal and the control signal from MPU 11 to achieve accurate recording of characters to be recorded in the photosensitive disc 1 without any deviation between the lines.

Meanwhile, for the control of character size, for example, with respect to the height direction, the dividing ratio of the divider 18 is made variable and the system is controlled so that the same data for, for example, the line selection address signal of the line address generator 19 are taken out over two lines from the character generator 10, and, at the same time, with respect to the horizontal direction, the switching timing for the row data can be regulated by making the dividing ratio of the divider 14 variable to make the frequency of taking out the data of the shift register 9 variable. In addition, by changing the dividing ratio of the divider 15 to make the frequency of the output pulse b of the reset pulse generator 16, the interval between each character can be controlled.

Further, the signal generator 8 may be composed of a circuit that takes out video signal after FM modulation by the signal from the shift register 9, whereby the exposure level of the

light modulator 5 is controlled by the output of the signal generator 8 and characters can be recorded in the photosensitive disc 1 in the form of density difference.

Moreover, instead of transporting the photosensitive disc 1 for each rotation, the position of the laser beam may be shifted to the direction of the inner periphery of the photosensitive disc 1.

Still further, when a constitution is adopted in which a laser generator and an optical modulator are arranged corresponding to each of the lines m_1 to m_7 and each modulator is controlled by the line dot data, 7 lines of a character can be exposed during one rotation, thus the recording time becoming shorter than that required for one line recording per rotation.

As has been set forth hereinabove, since the information recording disc in accordance with the present invention has characters, symbols, etc. on the surface of the disc recorded by exposure, the character quality is high and accurate compared with those having characters, symbols, etc. recorded by manual writing or stamping with an engraved mark after metal replication. Moreover, the character recording method of the present invention, which modulates a light beam by the matrixed data for characters, symbols, etc., and records characters, etc. by exposing the surface of a photosensitive disc under rotation at a constant speed with this modulated light beam concentrically or spirally in synchronism with rotational pitch, exhibits higher character

quality and highly accurate characters in a shorter period compared with those recorded by manual writing or stamping with an engraved mark after development and metal replication. Moreover, if two laser light sources are prepared, recording of information signal can be performed simultaneously with character recording, whereby a product can be produced in a period shorter than that required for the recording of information signal and character recording conducted in separate procedures. In addition, if the recording of information signal is conducted independently of character recording, not only a single laser light source suffices, but also the recognition of the disc content is easy since character can be recorded in the same procedure as for information signal recording. Still further, disc handling is simple, and moreover dust adhesion and damages are difficult to occur compared with that in the conventional process wherein character recording is conducted after metal replication. In this way, the present method has many advantages for obtaining a high quality disc as has been described heretofore.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram for explaining one example of the letter recording method for an information recording disc according to the present invention, Fig. 2 is a schematic bird-eye view of the main part of one example an information recording disc according to the present invention, Fig. 3 (A) to (E) show signal wave forms for describing the operations of the method of the present invention, Fig. 4 is a diagram for matrixing the letter to be recorded, and Fig. 5 (A) to (F) show signal wave forms for describing the operations of the method of the present invention

- 1: Glass master disc coated with a photosensitive material
- 1c: Letter recording region
- 2: Turntable driving unit
- 3: Turntable shifting unit
- 4: Laser generator
- 5: Optical modulator
- 6: Condenser lens
- 8: Signal generator
- 9: Parallel/serial conversion shift register
- 10: Character generator
- 11: Controlling computer system
- 12: Input keyboard
- 13: Clock generator
- 14, 15 and 18: Divider
- 16: Resetting pulse generator
- 17: Rotation synchronizing pulse generator
- 19: Line address generator

Patent applicant: Victor Corp. of Japan

Name of the agent: Attorney Tadahiko Ito

- Fig. 1
- 01: Rotation apparatus
- 02: Shifting apparatus
- 03: Laser generator
- 04: Light modulator
- 05: Signal generator
- 06: Parallel/serial conversion shift register
- 07: Character generator
- 08: Controlling computer system (MPU)
- 09: Input keyboard
- 10: Clock generator
- 11: Frequency divider
- 12: Frequency divider
- 13: Resetting pulse generator
- 14: Rotation synchronizing pulse generator
- 15: Line address generator
- Fig. 2
- Fig. 3
- Fig. 4
- Fig. 5

(P) 日本国特許庁(IP)

母公開特許公報(A)

. ①特許出願公開 昭58-100235

50Int. Cl.3 Ğ 11 B 7/00 G 06 K 7/10 識別記号

庁内整理番号 7247-5D 6419-5B

43公開 昭和58年(1983)6月14日

発明の数 2 審査請求 未請求

(全 4頁)

②情報記録円盤及びその文字記録方式

20特

額 昭56-199697

(22)H3 至 70発 明 者

昭56(1981)12月11日 田中松美

横浜市神奈川区守屋町3丁目12 番地日本ビクター株式会社内

危発 明 者 菊地和弘

横浜市神奈川区守屋町3丁目12 番地日本ビクター株式会社内

か出 願 人 日本ピクター株式会社 横浜市神奈川区守屋町3丁目12

番地

⑩代 理 人 弁理士 伊東忠彦

200 発明の名称 憎經記録円盤及びその文字記録方式 特許請求の範囲 感光盤の要面に文字、記号等を類光により 記録されてなることを得載とする情報記録円盤。 記録するべき文字、配号箱をマトリクス化 したアークにより光ビームを変調せしめ、額変 闘された光ビームにより、定説同転する感光を の表面を回転ピッチに同期して同心円状文は螺 旋状に戴光して該文字、記号線を記録するとと を特徴とする情報配録円錐の文字配録方式。 発明の解析な型例 本発明は情報記録円盤及びその文字記録方式に 係り、感光盤の表面に文字等を輝光により記録し、 文字品位が高く、短時間のうちに高額度に記録し 得る情報記録円線及びその文字記録方式を規作す ることを目的とする。 ビデオデイスク吸いはデジタルオーデイオデイ

スクには一般に、その性弱症分配の形分とレーベ

(1)

ル部分との間にそのデイスクの番号や文字、記号 等が記録されており、デイスク収扱い者はその書 号や配号等を目視することによりそのディスクの 記録内容を顧別する。従来、この数号や記号等は、 物報信号を記録されたガラス製収録を現像して必 其レアリカを得た後に手書きや脳印によるスォン

ング等により記録されていたため、文字品位が 低く、又、多くの工程に亘つてそのディスクの内 容を知るのに困難であり、又、取扱いに細心の性 意を払う必要があり、更に、幽埃が付着したり、 損傷しおく、又更に、記録に多くの時間を必要と する毎の欠点があつた。

本発明は上記欠点を除去したものであり、以下 図面と共にその一実施例について説明する。

第 | 図は本発明になる情報記録円盤の文字記録 方式の一実施例を説明するためのフロック系統図 を示す。闽図中、1は感光剤釜布摂ガラス製版製 (以下、感光線という)で、回転装置2によって

安沢園板される。レーザ発生器 4 からのレーザビ - ムは光変制器 5 によつて鍵光レベルを開加され

-219-

た破損光レンメ6にて無光され、感光致1の製脂に限制されてこれを感光する。10はキャラのタンエネレーが、制御コンビュータンステム(以下、MPUという)11からの側別指令により、3 球に必要な文字や配号部を倒えば7 行×5 列のマトリのス状に初受な文字や配号部を倒えば7 行×5 列のマトリのス状に初たゲータがとり出される概念とされている。

いま、第2個に示す如く、感光盤1における情報信号記録部分1 a と レーベル部分1 b と の間の関域1 c に 「A J なる文字を記録する場合について説明する。キーボード 1 2 を操作すると、M P U II から文字「A J に対応した制御信号がキャラッメンエネレータ1 0 に 供給され、キャラッメジエネレータ 1 0 より例えば8ピットの範列データがとり出される。

一方、回転同期パルス発生器17からは感光盤101回転毎に戻る図以に示す回転例期パルス
a,,a,,…が発生され、分周器18においてパルスaの数がカゥントされ、行アドレス発生器19からは感光盤1の1回転毎に行選択アドレス信号

生納日からの信号によって光宏調され、葉光レン メるを介して感光熱1 つ表面に削割される。これ により、感光鏡1 つ表面の1 行目(1 回転目) 対応した位置はレーザビームにより感光され、解 2 図、解 4 図に示す如く、個域 m₁ n₁ n₂ n₃ n 記 解される。

文字「A」の1行目の配像が終了すると、分解総14かちのパルス4をカウントする分階割15から信号がとり出されてキャラクル更新パルス発生路16にて振る図図に示す更新パルス ひとされ、 APU11の制御文字内容が更新される。 これにより、「A」の場に配発される文字(本実施例では 類明名称)の 1行目が上記「A」の場合と同様にして配合される。

とのようにして級光数1の領域1cに配録される文字の1万目が最初の1回転目で記録されると、 等送調度3により感光線1はビームスポットに対 して第1磁中式側に接近される一方、関転同期パ なる発生器17から2回転目の開取同期パルス1g がより出され、行フトレス発生数19から2万日

利用明58-100235(2) がとり出されてキャックタジエネレータ10に供 給される。行アドレス発生器19からの例えば1. 行目(1回転目)の行道択フトレス信号により、 キャラクタリエキャータ10から文字1行目のド ットデータ(並列8ピット)がとり出される。又 一方、クロックジェキレー×13からの第3当(c) に示すクロンクバルス c は分間数 1 4 にて分崩さ れて関図のに示す信号のとされ、分間報15及び 並/直列変換シストレジスタ(以下、シフトレジ スタという)9に供給される。キャラクタジェネ レーま10かちとり出された1行目のデーまはシ フトレジスタタにて直列に変換され、無4回に示 す如く「A」なる文字をm·7 行×n 5列のマトリク ス状に紛分化された1行目における飯娘ヵ,ヵ、。 n,n, K 対応した信号 e,, e, f (第 3 数 回) が とり出される。

信号発生器 8 からは例えば高周波信号をシフト レジスタタからの信号 0.1 、 0.1 m にてゲートされ てパースト状とされた信号がとり出され、レーマ 発生間 4 からの信号は 沈変剛器 5 において信号路 (4)

39039758-100235(3)

回転で第2辺、第4型に示す文字「A」が記録される。文字の大きさは例えば2~3 m 内機度である。 記録動作中、回転同期パルス発生器17からの 回転同期パルス。はクロックジェネレータ13 に 供給されてクロックパルス。、行瀬駅アドレス佐 号、MPU11からの制即信号との同期がとられ、 感光盤1 に記録される文字が行路にずれないよう に正確に記録される文字が行路にすれないよう

たお、文字の大きさを異態する場合、例えば高 さ方向に関しては分限器 1 8 の分周比を可要して 行フドレス発生器 1 9 の行理数フドレス 2 10 万元 同じデータがとり出されるように異数する一方、 同じデータがとり出されるように異数する一方、 世カラ向に関しては分開器 1 4 の分間比を 可変 変数 セ 可変して別データの切換えタイミレクを関数と で 可変して別データの切換えタイミレクを関数 を 可変して別データの切換えり 1 5 の分間比を 可変して更新パルス発生的 1 5 の分間比を 可変して更新パルス発生的 1 6 の出力 パルス 8 の 間期を可変すれば、今文字との関係を関係できる。 又、信号発生路 8 を、例えばビデオ信号をレフ

せしめ、この変調された光ビームにより、定速回 松する感光盤の表面を回転ピッチに同期して同心 円状又は螺旋状に髯光して文字等を配録したため、 理像及び金融レブリカを経た様に手書きや別印容 によるスタンピングによつて文字響を配録したも のに出して文字品位が高く、又、短時間で高精度 のものが得られ、又、レーザ光旗を2系权用数す れば物報信号の記録と同時に文字記録し符、情報 使者の記録と文字記録とを別方の丁段で行かりま りも短時間で作成し得、又、情報信号の記録と文 字記録とを別々に行なえば1つのレーサ光源で済 み、更に、情報保持の配数と同じ工程で文字記録 できるのでそのディスクの内容を容易に認識でき、 又更に、金属レブリカを得た後に配録する従来の ものに比して取扱いが簡単であり、又更に、謝袋 が付着したり、担係することがなく、高品質の円 なを得ることができる姿の特長を有する。

第1 別は本発明になる情報記録円盤の文字記録 方式の一実施例を説明するためのフロック系統図、

又、1回転毎に成光盤1を移送する代りに、レーザビームの位置を磁光盤1の内閣方向に移送するようにしてもよい。

又、行 m, ~ m, の全てに対応してレーマ先生樹 及び光安和樹を失く数け、失々の光安和都を行り で リ アールにて制御するように構成すれば、文字 の 7 行みを全て1 回収で感光でき、1 回転部に行 を記載するものに比して煙時間で記載し得る。

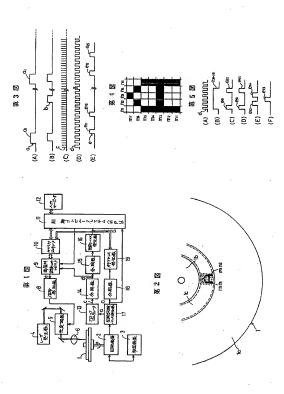
上述の知く、本発明になる情報配換円盤は、感光盤の知り、本発明に文字、記号等を関光により記録を 形盤のため、金属レブリカを軽れて後に甲書きや制 印等によるスタンピングによつて文字、記号等 記録されたものに比して文字品位が高く、高等等 であり、又、その文字配像方式は、文字、記号等 をマトリクス化したディタにより光ピームを変異

第2回は本発明になる情報記録円盤の一製施例の 接形の観光射視図、第3 遠似~個は本発明方式の 動作限明用信号被形図、第4 図は記録する文字を キリテス化した図、第5 図 (()) ~ (の) は本発明方式 の動作説明用信号被形図である。

特許出國人 日本ピクター株式会社 代 班 人 売期士 伊 取 忠 彦



4. 図面の地単な規則



This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

☐ BLACK BORDERS
\square image cut off at top, bottom or sides
☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
□ OTHER:

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.